

The Franklin Press

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BIBLE THOUGHT

"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—Proverbs 14:34.

DEATH AND TAXES

IT'S an old saying: "Man's GOT to do only two things, pay his taxes and die." And it looks now as if death will overcome him before he can fulfill the other obligation.

Everything else has come down in price and is still sinking, but taxes seem to keep climbing despite the fact that few persons have the money to pay them. Congress and other law-making bodies apparently think the only remedy is to spend more money and raise the taxes still higher on the fortunate few who can still pay. It would appear that our legislators have never heard about "killing the goose that laid the golden egg."

"Do you realize," asks Robert Quillen, famous South Carolina editor, "that one-fourth of the money earned by the people and the property of this nation is required to pay the expenses of government?"

"Do you realize that one person in each eleven derives all or part of his income from the public treasury?"

"Never before 1917 did any Congress dare to appropriate as much as a billion dollars. In 1916 only three-fourths of a billion was required for all fixed charges and operating expenses. Yet this year the fixed charges—the burden that cannot be lightened—will be 1,699 million, and the operating costs more than 2,662 million.

"That is the cost of federal government alone, and the cost of state, county and municipal governments is greater still."

Raymond Clapper, Washington correspondent for the United Press, national news gathering organization, writes that not only are "senators and congressmen keeping wives, daughters, sons and other relatives on the payroll . . . but they are also managing to continue to live in the style to which they have been accustomed.

"They have completely escaped the ravages of a depression which has even stripped millionaires of their yachts and caused such men as Charles Schwab and Percy Rockefeller to hint as publicly as possible that they may spend their declining days in the poorhouse."

Citing, among other instances, waste of taxpayers' money about the national capitol, Clapper said that the senate still maintains a barber shop where a squad of barbers is kept on the payroll as "skilled laborers" so senators might get free hair cuts, shaves, shampoos and massages. He also called attention to the fact that \$600 or \$700 a month is spent to supply pernickety senators with fancy bottled drinking waters.

Chesla C. Sherlock, writing in the Ladies' Home Journal, says that "every working day in the year we are spending \$40,000,000 to support government—federal, state, county and local.

"We are devoting almost one working day a week the year around, earning money to support them—all of us.

"If you live on a farm, from 2 to 20 per cent of your net income went for taxes in 1929; more than that was required in 1930 and 1931.

"If you are in business, out of every dollar of net corporate profits, 30 cents go for taxes. In some industries as high as 68 cents out of each dollar of net profits go for taxes."

The press the country over—independent, Democratic and Republican—is employing its most vociferous language to deplore the ever increasing tax burden. But the press is powerless unless it can arouse the public to concerted action. The American people are too slow to express their opinions; they are prone to let the other fellow attend to public business for them and they don't wake up until that other fellow has done the wrong thing.

There's little doubt that there is an overwhelming demand in all the counties of North Carolina for tax reduction. Yet a North Carolina congressman, Charles L. Abernethy, of New Bern, representing the third congressional district, has the impudence to make an address on the floor of congress opposing the reduction of salaries for federal employes. Mr. Abernethy and any other North Carolina congressman or senator who has such an attitude would do well to come back home and see how his constituents are struggling to grow meat and bread to give them the strength to do the work to earn the money to pay the taxes to keep men like Mr. Abernethy in Washington.

Editorial Clippings

SENATOR MORRISON AND THE CAMPAIGN FOR SENATORIAL NOMINATION

One of the peculiarities of human nature and politics is illustrated by the news coming out of Raleigh in recent weeks to the effect that Senator Cameron Morrison has been losing ground in his campaign for election by reason of the fact that he has been in Washington occupying his seat in the Senate chamber and attending to his duties as a representative of the people of North Carolina in the United States Congress.

The talk at Raleigh summed up more than once by the Raleigh correspondent of The Times-News, is that Senator Morrison's position

has been weakened by the fact that he has been out of the State, while his three opponents for the Democratic nomination have been in North Carolina actively at work and speaking throughout the State. If conditions are accurately gauged by our Raleigh correspondent, and Senator Morrison's strength has been diminished because he has been attending to the business in Washington for which he is being paid and which it is his first duty to attend to, the facts are an illuminating commentary on the crooked thinking and perverted views of some of the citizens of the State.

Where should Senator Morrison be at this time—the most period in

the history of this country since the War Between the States—in Washington, performing his duties as a representative of North Carolina and a public servant of the whole country, or in North Carolina, seeking to promote his personal ambitions and interests by making a campaign for election to the office he now fills?

One of Senator Morrison's opponents, Mr. Grist, holds a State office and draws pay from the public treasury for service to the people of the State in filling that office. According to the reports coming out of Raleigh, he is taking the time which belongs to the people of North Carolina, by reason of the fact that they are paying him for that time, to go over the State office. The Times-News does not hesitate to condemn Mr. Grist's action. We have no criticism of Mr. Grist's ambition to go to the United States Senate. That is laudable and legitimate; but he should have resigned the State office he holds, if in running for another office he is going to be compelled to neglect the duties of the office he now holds.

If Senator Morrison returned to North Carolina for weeks or months to wage his campaign for the nomination, temporarily vacating his seat in the United States Senate and neglecting important duties there, he would deserve to be defeated. There ought to be tens of thousands of citizens of the State who will be influenced to support him by his determination to do his duty in Washington regardless of the consequences to his campaign in North Carolina.—HENDERSONVILLE TIMES-NEWS.

PROVINCE OF A NEWSPAPER

It would be comical, were it not somewhat pathetic, the way newspaper offices are besieged every day by their friends, urging them to "roast" this and that; to "see to it" that this and that is corrected; to have this and that done in the city or county; to start this and that kind of movement to correct evils in the state government. These friends actually appear to believe that it is the newspaper's business to handle all these affairs. But a self-respecting newspaper, though ready and willing to carry all reasonable responsibility, must remind its readers that they—the people—are the authority upon whom rests the responsibility for the present state of affairs, local, state and national.

A self-respecting newspaper tries to report the news of what actually happens, not what it might wish had happened. The relation of a self-respecting newspaper to the general public is not always understood. It is the duty of a newspaper to be in a position to support any good act and criticize any bad act of public policy.

This relationship cannot exist where favors are asked and granted. Honesty is the only policy for a newspaper.

If the objectors don't like the way things are going, they should qualify as voters, and then raise Cain about it.—FLORENCE, S. C. NEWS.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT

The cost of government in the United States has grown more than twice as fast as the national income and more than three times as fast as the population, says The New York Times in a discussion of the high cost of federal government. The Times says:

"The combined governmental expenditures, federal, state and local, for the fiscal year ending in 1929, as computed by the statisticians of the conference board, amounted to \$13,048,000,000, an increase of 3.5 per cent, or \$439,000,000 over 1928. This the statisticians declare, represented a per capita cost of \$108.37, as compared with \$105.20 in the preceding year. For 16 years, from 1913 to 1929, the costs of all the governments in the United States are asserted to have increased 347 per cent, while in the same period the national income increased 148 per cent and the population only 25.9 per cent. In other words, it is said that governmental expenditures grew more than twice as fast as national income and more than three times as fast as the population."—THE MORGANTON NEWS-HERALD.

Tellico

Misses Lola and Jessie Ramsey, who have been attending school at Cullowhee, spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ramsey went to Franklin on business Thursday.

Mr. Luther Conner has found four bee trees this spring.

Tornado Kills Six

At least six were killed and more than 20 injured by tornadoes in the Memphis section on Monday. Property damaged was reported heavy.

The Significance Of Appomattox

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following essay by Ted Eaton, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Edward Eaton, of Franklin, was one of two papers awarded prizes by the Macon County chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in a contest conducted among students in the Franklin high school by Miss Helen Macon, history teacher. The essays dealt with various phases of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The other winning essay, written by Miss Elizabeth Poindester, was published in The Franklin Press, issue of April 14.)

BY TED EATON

The question has often arisen of the value of the Civil War. Here we have Wilson's opinion: "And all for a belated principle in government, an outgrown economy, an impossible purpose!" Let us now look to see what the two sides were fighting for, and if the result justified the cost.

The surrender at Appomattox was a yielding not only of a government and its military forces but of the ideals and beliefs of that government as well. From the beginning of the government, there were two opinions in regard to the power of a state under the Constitution. At the time of the Civil War the people of the North thought that nearly all the powers of government were vested in the United States authorities, but the people of the South held that a state retained a considerable share of independence. From these opinions developed three points of conflict, nullification, "squatter-sovereignty" and the right of peaceable secession. The Southerners thought that the United States was a confederacy, not a nation, and that, therefore, a state had more power than the federal government. This leniency toward state's rights was manifested in different ways. The Webster-Hayne Debate emphasized the opinion of the South that a state legislature could nullify a federal law. The compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska bill brought out the belief that a state had the right of making its own laws concerning certain problems such as that of slavery. The majority of the people of the South believed that a state could peaceably secede if it found itself out of harmony with the other states, as was shown by the secession of South Carolina in 1860. With the surrender at Appomattox, these beliefs of the people of the Confederate States collapsed and the ideas and beliefs of the conquering side supplanted them.

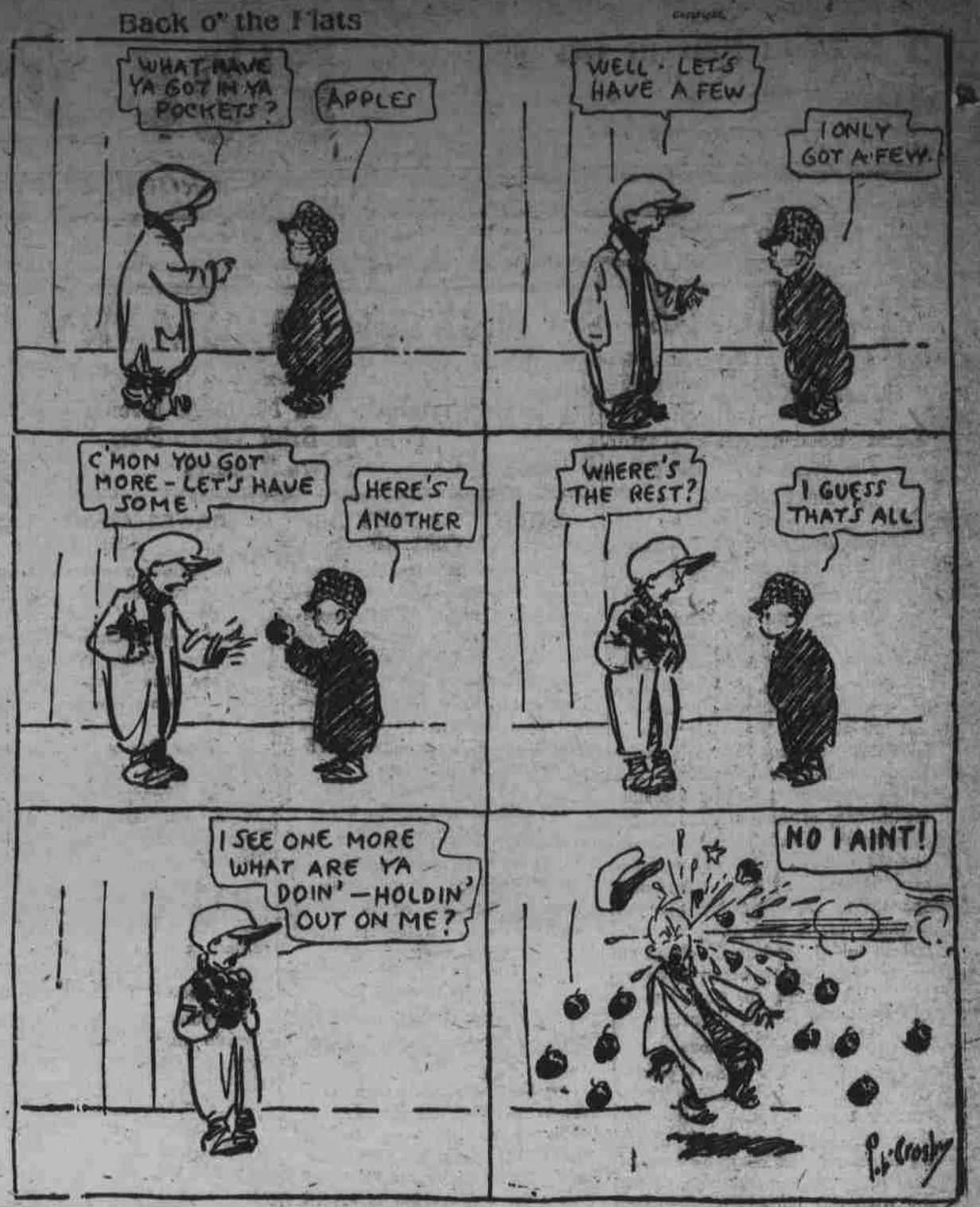
The people of the North based their prevailing opinions on the rights of the federal government just as the people of the South based their opinions on the rights of the state. The Northerners believed that the laws of the federal government had supremacy over the laws of the state and so, in the Webster-Hayne Debate, they opposed the theory of nullification of a federal law by a state. The opposition of the North to "squatter-sovereignty" (leaving a certain question up to the state and not to the federal government to decide) was shown by Lincoln in the Lincoln-Douglas Debates. The answer of the North to peaceful secession was—War. They wanted to save the Union—the Nation.

Love of one's country, nationalism, and Union were arrayed against love of one's State, state's rights, and Confederacy. The surrender at Appomattox did not decide which ideals were right, but which should prevail. The question of peaceable secession was settled, thus ending the constant sectional squabbles and bickerings. But may we realize that the Civil War was not fought "all for a belated principle in government, an outgrown economy, an impossible purpose," for with the surrender at Appomattox came the striking of shackles from four million men. Webster's dream had come true—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

N. C. Social Service Meeting
Over 300 attended the yearly meeting of the N. C. Conference for Social Service which opened in Durham, Monday. Prohibition of women doing night work in industry and of men working more than 55 hours a week, setting a minimum school term of eight months, and forming a continuing appointive board of education or the state, were matters approved in resolutions.

10 Killed in Dam Break

Ten men were trapped beneath tons of mud at Marmet, W. V., Saturday, as earthworks at a government dam project gave way.



LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

North Carolina, Macon County.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF FRANKLIN

Whereas, Gurney P. Hood, State Commissioner of Banks, did on the 28th day of November, 1931, direct the Board of Directors of the Bank of Franklin to levy an assessment against the stockholders of the said Bank of Franklin in the sum of \$100.00 per share; and whereas, the said Directors and Stockholders did on the 14th day of December, 1931, levy an assessment of \$100.00 per share as directed by the said Gurney P. Hood, Commissioner of Banks;

And whereas, said assessment has not been paid or arranged to be paid by the persons and upon the number of shares hereinafter set forth:

- I will, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me under the laws of the State of North Carolina, sell at the office of The Bank of Franklin at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 2nd day of May, 1932, the number of shares of the capital stock of The Bank of Franklin hereinafter set forth as follows:
- Bradley, L. M., 1 share.
- Bryson, S. A., 1 share.
- Bryson, W. M., 1 share.
- Franks, E. H., 5 shares.
- Franks, Sam L., 2 shares.
- Hardman, Mrs. J. B., 2 shares.
- Higdon, T. B., 1 share.
- Higdon, W. L., 12 shares.
- Jamison, Grover, 20 shares.
- Moore, W. T., 2 shares.
- Moore, Alex, 2 shares.
- Murray, Frank I., 6 shares.
- Porter, Jas. A., 15 shares.
- Porter, Jas. A., Exec., 20 shares.
- Ramsey, Robert, 2 shares.
- Ramsey, J. R., 1 share.
- Rickman, Everette, 1 share.
- Rogers, Mamie-A., 90 shares.
- Roane, Mrs. Minnie, 5 shares.
- Sanders, M. E., 1 share.
- Smart, Mary, 1 share.
- Smart, Ada & Marinda Brown, 1 share.

This the 30th day of March, 1932. By order of the Commissioner of Banks of North Carolina, and the Board of Directors of The Bank of Franklin.
H. W. CABE,
M31-5tc-BofF-A28

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

North Carolina, County of Macon.

Under and by virtue of the power and authority contained in that certain deed of trust executed by James T. Vinson and wife, Ella Bell Vinson to The Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, trustee (the undersigned trustee having succeeded to the rights and title of the named trustee, under Chapter 207, Public Laws of 1931), which said deed of trust is dated May 1, 1926 and recorded in Book 30, Page 121, of the Macon County Registry, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured and in the conditions therein secured, the undersigned trustee, will on Saturday, April 30, 1932, at or about twelve

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

o'clock noon, at the courthouse door at Franklin, N. C., offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described property:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land containing One Hundred Seventy (170) acres, more or less, situate, lying and being on the Tessaenta Road, about two and one-half (2 1/2) miles almost East from the town of Otto, in Smith Bridge Township, Macon County, North Carolina, having such shapes, metes, courses and distances as will more fully appear by reference to a plat thereof, made by W. N. Sloane, surveyor on the 1st day of March, 1926, and attached to the abstract now on file with the Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh, the same being bounded on the North by the lands of the United States Government and M. B. Norton; on the East by the lands of M. B. Norton and W. H. Patterson, on the South by the lands of S. C. Conley and on the West by the lands of S. C. Conley, and being the identical tracts of land conveyed by deed from the Central Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, to J. T. Vinson by deed dated 22nd day of October, 1924, which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, State of North Carolina, in Book of Deeds No. "J-4" page 369 to which reference is made for a more complete description of the same.

Terms of sale cash and trustee will require deposit of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid as his evidence of good faith. This the 30th day of March, 1932. NORTH CAROLINA BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Successor to The Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, Trustee. J. L. Cockerham and Robert Weinstein, Attorneys Raleigh, N. C. A7-4tc-A28

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

Having qualified as administratrix of L. A. Franks, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of April, 1932 or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement. This 19th day of April, 1932. Belle Houston, Administratrix. A21-4tp-M12

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from J. L. Collins, to the undersigned trustee, dated the 15th day of July, 1927, and recorded in Book 31, Page 13, Office of Register of Deeds for Macon County and given to secure the sum of Four hundred (\$400.00) Dollars, purchase money of the hereinafter described property and default having been made in the payments of the notes thus secured and parties to whom said money is due; having demanded that said land be sold to pay said debt; I will at public auction at

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

the Court House door in the town of Franklin, County of Macon, State of North Carolina, on Saturday the 30th day of April, 1932, and between the legal hours of sale, sell for cash to satisfy said notes the following described property, lying and being in Franklin township, County of Macon, State of North Carolina, and described as follows:

Being part of lot E. in Block 3, in the Bonnie Crest subdivision, beginning at a locust stake in the Southeast corner of the C. F. Oliver lot and runs with the line of the Oliver lot South 79 West 109 feet to a stake the Southwest corner of said lot; then South 32 1-2 East 60 feet to a stake; then South 79 West 116 feet to a stake in the line of lot E & F; then with said line South 32 1-2 East 525 feet to a stake on the North side of drive; then with North side of drive North 43 East 195 feet to a stake the Southwest corner of lot D; then with the line of lot D, North 29 West 470 feet to the beginning, excepting about one-fourth of an acre known as the Boston lot. Dated this the 30th day of March, 1932. W. B. McGUIRE, Trustee. M31-5tcRDS-A28

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of a power of sale vested in the undersigned trustee, by a Deed of Trust from E. B. Duvall and C. A. Shields dated the 6th day of September, 1928, and registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County in Book No. 31, Page 123 given to secure Nine Hundred (\$900.00) Dollars, of the purchase money for the land hereinafter described, and whereas default has been made in the payments of the notes secured by said Deed of Trust and whereas there is now due and unpaid the sum of Six hundred seventy-four dollars and forty-three cents (\$674.43), principal and interest to date and the undersigned trustee having been requested by the owner of said notes to exercise the power vested in him by said Deed of Trust:

I will, therefore by virtue of said power of sale so vested in me on Saturday the 7th day of May, 1932, at the Court House door in the town of Franklin, County of Macon, State of North Carolina, and between the legal hours of sale sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described property:

Lying and being in Cowee Township, Macon County, North Carolina and being all the lands described in a deed from H. W. Cabe and wife Lillian Cabe to E. B. Duvall and C. A. Shields, said deed bearing date of September 6, 1928, and being recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds for Macon County, North Carolina, Book R. 4 of Deeds, Page 226, to which deed reference is hereby made for a more definite description of said lands. Dated this the 4th day of April, 1932. GEORGE B. PATTON, Trustee. A7-4tcAWR-A28